



Look at London

Bilderverzeichnis
Liste de photographies









LONDON
Scale of One Mile
¼
½
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1
N
E
S
W
RIVER THAMES
Regent's Park
Zoological Gardens
Queen Mary's Gardens
The Broad Walk
Inner Circle
Outer Circle
Park Road
Albany Street
Lord's Cricket Ground
St. John's Wood Road
Lisson Grove
Edgware Road
Harrow Rd.
Warwick Av.
Paddington Green
Paddington Station
Eastbourne Ter.
Praed St.
Marylebone Road
Baker Street
Seymour Place
Euston Station
Euston Road
Hampstead Road
Eversholt Str.
St. Pancras Station
Kings Cross Station
Pancras Rd.
Pentonville Rd.
St. James Church
Kings Cross Rd.
Grays Inn Road
St. Pancras Church
Woburn Pl.
University College
University of London
British Museum
Gower Street
Tottenham Court Rd.
Middlesex Hospital
All Souls
Langham Place
B.B.C.
Portland Pl.
Wallace Collection
James Str.
Manchester Square
Oxford Circus
Oxford Street
Regent Str.
New Bond St.
Old Bond St.
Royal Academy
Berkeley Square
Grosvenor Square
Park Lane
Marble Arch
Hyde Park
Serpentine
Rotten Row
Peter Pan Statue
Kensington Gardens
Kensington Palace (London Museum)
Albert Memorial
Albert Hall
Kensington Gore
Exhibition Road
Science
Nat. History
Geology
Queens Gate
Cromwell Road
Museums
Victoria & Albert Museum
Brompton Oratory
Brompton Road
Brompton Hospital
Fulham Road
Sydney Street
St. Luke's Church
Oakley St.
Kings Road
Cheyne Walk
Albert Bridge
Battersea Bridge
Beaufort Street
Chelsea Embankment
Royal Hospital Road
Chelsea Royal Hospital
Chelsea Bridge
Chelsea Bridge Rd.
Chelsea Pensioner
Battersea Park
Sloane Street
Knightsbridge
Hyde Park Corner
St. Peter's Church
Grosvenor Pl.
Victoria Station
Buckingham Palace Road
Buckingham Palace
Constitution Hill
Green Park
Piccadilly
St. James's Palace
The Mall
St. James's Park
Birdcage Walk
Westminster Abbey
Westminster Cathedral
Victoria Street
Vauxhall Bridge Rd.
Tate Gallery
British Painting
Modern Sculpture
Vauxhall Bridge
Grosvenor Road
Millbank
Horseferry Road
Vincent Square
Houses of Parliament
Lambeth Bridge
Whitehall
Cenotaph
Nelson Column
Trafalgar
National & Portrait Galleries
Charing Cross Rd.
Shaftesbury Av.
Piccadilly Circus
Theatreland
Long Acre
Drury Lane
Strand
Aldwych
Kingsway
Bush House
Law Courts
Lincoln's Inn
Chancery Lane
Record Office
Somerset House
Waterloo Bri.
Temple
Temple Bar
Embankment
Fleet Str.
Holborn
Holborn Viaduct
Southampton Row
Theobalds Rd.
Grays Inn
The Old House Holborn
Clerkenwell Road
Rosebery Avenue
St. John's Gate
Farringdon Street
St. Bartholomew's the Great Church
Central Criminal Court
Old Bailey
Newgate St.
Ludgate Hill
St. Paul's Cathedral
Queen Victoria Str.
Blackfriars Bridge
Cheapside
Aldersgate St.
Goswell Rd.
City Road
Old St.
Guild Hall
Moorgate
Bank of England
Royal Exchange
Mansion House
Cannon Str.
Monument
London Bri.
Wesley's Chapel
Finsbury Square
Liverpool St. Station
Bishopsgate
Houndsditch
Commercial Street
Whitechapel
Bethnal Green Rd.
Leadenhall St.
Fenchurch St.
Tower Hill
The Tower of London
Chief Warder Tower of London
Royal Mint
Tower Bridge
Tower Bridge Road
Grange Road
Tooley St.
London Bri. Station
Guy's Hospital
Tabard Gardens
Borough High St.
Gt. Dover Street
Southwark Cathedral
Southwark Street
Southwark Bridge Rd.
Elephant and Castle
New Kent Rd.
Spurgeons Tabernacle
London Rd.
Borough Rd.
St. George's Rd.
Imperial War Museum
Kennington Road
Kennington Park Rd.
Kennington Park
Oval Cricket Ground
Harleyford Rd.
Wandsworth Rd.
Nine Elms Lane
Albert Embankment
Lambeth Palace
London Home of the Archbishops of Canterbury for 7 centuries
Lambeth Rd.
Westminster Bri. Rd.
Westminster Bridge
St. Thomas' Hospital
County Hall
York Road
Waterloo Station
Waterloo Road
Old Vic
St. George's Cathedral
Royal Festival Hall
Stamford Street
Blackfriars Rd.
Charing Cross Stn.
Railway Bridge

Look at London in Colour



JARROLD


WESTMINSTER
ABBEY

LONDON, capital of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the largest city in the British Commonwealth, has an indefinable character and charm of her own, which the photographs in this book seek to recapture. In this historic city the modern rubs shoulders with the old, the present is ever conscious of the past, the great and the small live side by side in mutual tolerance and respect, and in every part of London's busy and complex life there is to be found a very genuine affection for her traditions, her fortunes and her prosperity.

The people of London—exemplified by the cheerful Cockney—love their city. Visitors from every quarter of the world come to make her aquaintance, and few depart unaffected by her gracious personality. London can be both grave and gay as befits the occasion. One has only to remember the ordeal of the Londoners during the Battle of Britain and their heartfelt rejoicing at the time of the Coronation to realize with what affection London is loved by her own people.

London is far from being a drab city, as we have endeavoured to show in the pages which follow. Everywhere there is colour to be found—be it the sombre hues of the great churches and monuments, the fresh blues and greens of the open spaces or the brilliant colours of some splendid military occasion.

The first mayor of London was elected in 1193 but for more than a thousand years before that London had been a place of some importance. The Romans, the Saxons and the Danes settled here in turn, and after them came the Normans who brought to the country a measure of stability. During the Tudor period considerable building took place, and, it is to be regretted, demolition under Henry VIII of many fine churches. With the passing years London continued to grow in importance and its position as the seat of the government was firmly secured.

London survived the Plague which killed nearly 100,000 people and the Great Fire which followed. Little damage occurred during World War I, but World War II brought tremendous destruction. Many buildings of great historic value were laid in ruins and today the face of London is changed. Yet much was spared, including the Tower, St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, and what is far more important, the spirit of the people was unimpaired.

It is quite impossible in a few days or even in weeks to take stock of all that London has to offer. There is always something new to be discovered, some fresh approach to a familiar scene, some curious piece of history to be investigated. Likewise it is not possible within the compass of this book to do more than present a cross-section of London and Londoners, to present what it is hoped is an acceptable souvenir of the "flower of Britain" and to whet the appetite for further exploration.

Position of numbers inset in text show relative position of pictures on pages.

LISTE DE PHOTOGRAPHIES

Les chiffres correspondent à ceux des pages suivantes

Frontispice et 45: **L'Abbaye de Westminster.** Depuis 1066 le couronnement de presque tous les souverains a eu lieu ici. A l'intérieur se trouvent le tombeau du Soldat Inconnu et l'ancien trône du Sacre.

1 et 2. **La Cathédrale de St. Paul,** qui couronne le sommet de Ludgate Hill, remplace une ancienne église, détruite par le Grand Incendie de 1666. Nelson et Wellington sont enterrés dans la crypte.

3. **La Cathédrale de St. Sauveur à Southwark,** date du 13e siècle. Elle est située tout près du lieu où se trouvait au 16e siècle le « Globe Theatre » de Shakespeare.

4 et 5. **Tower Bridge,** construit au 19e siècle a des bascules qui s'ouvrent pour laisser passer de grands vaisseaux dans le Pool of London.

6. **La Tour de Londres** fut autrefois et prison et palais. Depuis plus de mille ans des événements historiques ont eu lieu dans la Tour.

7. **Les «Beefeaters»,** qui portent toujours leur uniforme de l'époque Tudor, gardent la Tower. La plupart d'entre eux sont d'anciens soldats.

8. **La Parade du Lord Mayor** a lieu tous les ans au mois de novembre dans la Cité. Elle célèbre l'élection du nouveau Lord Mayor.

9. **La Banque d'Angleterre et la Bourse Royale.** Celle-là fut rebâtie entre 1930 et 1938. Devant la Bourse se dresse une statue équestre du Duc de Wellington.

10. **Lincoln's Inn Fields.** Ce square est entouré de maisons du 17e et 18e siècles qui sont d'excellents exemples de l'architecture domestique.

11. **St. Mary le Strand** est situé au milieu de la rue. Au fond on voit St. Clement Danes qui a été restaurée comme Eglise de la R.A.F.

12 et 13. **Le Parlement** qui date du milieu du 19e siècle renferme une partie de l'ancien Palais de Westminster. La Chambre des Communes, bombardée en 1941, a été rebâtie.

14. **L'Embankment,** la rive de la Tamise, où se dresse depuis 1878 l'Obélisque de Cléopâtre, ancien monument égyptien.

15. **La Tamise,** vue d'aval. Waterloo Bridge au premier plan est un des plus élégants des nombreux ponts qui enjambent le fleuve.

16. **Depuis l'avant-cour des Festival Gardens** on jouit d'une belle perspective sur la Tamise. Au premier plan Waterloo Bridge, le plus élégant des ponts qui enjambent le fleuve.

17. **La Tamise,** vue d'amont est particulièrement intéressante. A droite on voit la tour de l'horloge avec Big Ben et à gauche County Hall.

18, 19 et 20. **Trafalgar Square** attire des miliers de visiteurs, soit pour donner à manger aux pigeons, soit pour s'étonner de l'énorme colonne surmontée d'une statue de Nelson. Au fond on voit les Galeries Nationales de Peinture et l'église célèbre de St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

21. **Whitehall,** où se dressent plusieurs bâtiments de l'administration. Au milieu de la rue on voit le Cénotaph, monument aux morts des deux guerres mondiales.

22. **County Hall,** bureau principal du Conseil Municipal de Londres, renferme une grande salle de conseil et une salle d'assemblée ovale.

23. **Admiralty Arch,** construite en 1910 pour faire partie du monument à la Reine Victoria, est située à l'extrémité du Mall.

24. **Belgrave Square,** où les maisons gardent toujours leur façade imposante du 18e siècle, quoique toutes ne soient plus des maisons privées.

25. **No. 10 Downing Street,** près de Whitehall, est la résidence officielle du Premier Ministre et peut-être la maison la plus célèbre de Londres.

26. **Buckingham Palace,** achetée en 1762 par le roi Georges III, est la résidence principale de la Souveraine. Sa façade imposante fait face au boulevard du Mall.

27. **Un détachement de Lifeguards,** montés sur leurs chevaux magnifiques quitte le Palais, à l'occasion de la répétition d'une cérémonie.

28. **La musique d'un régiment** de la Garde à l'entrée du Palais.

29. **Un sergent de la Garde** met une nouvelle sentinelle en faction.

30. **Un agent de police à cheval** devant le Palais.

31. **Une sentinelle montée des Lifeguards** à Horse Guards. La tenue magnifique de ces militaires fait l'admiration de tout le monde.

32. **La Parade du Drapeau** qui a lieu au mois de juin à Horse Guards Parade devant Sa Majesté. A la fin de la cérémonie elle mène ses troupes de la place.

33. **Pall Mall,** qui fait partie du monument à la Reine Victoria, est une des rues les plus larges de Londres.

34. **Leicester Square** se trouve au milieu du quartier le plus gai de la capitale. La place est entourée de restaurants, de cinémas et de théâtres.

35. **Piccadilly Circus** s'appelle le centre du Commonwealth. Ce quartier est éclairé la nuit par mille réclames au néon.

36. **La statue d'Eros** s'élève au milieu de Piccadilly Circus. Au-dessous de la place se trouve une des stations les plus animées du Métro de Londres.

37. **Un marchand des quatre saisons.** Ces marchands ambulants se voient souvent dans les rues de Londres.

38. **Des Chelsea Pensioners.** Ces anciens soldats habitent le Royal Hospital à Chelsea. Ils portent un redingote écarlate, uniforme dont ils sont très fiers.

39. **Un barbouilleur de trottoir.** De tels artistes qui travaillent au pastel ont souvent du talent naturel.

40. **Un «Beefeater» et un sergent de la Garde** à la Tower of London.

41. **St. James's Park** s'étend du Palais jusqu'à Whitehall. Sa particularité est un petit lac charmant avec des oiseaux aquatiques.

42. **Regent's Park,** où se trouve une belle collection d'animaux de tous les coins du monde.

43. **La «Serpentine»** est le lac qui unit Hyde Park avec Kensington Gardens. On peut se baigner ici pendant toute l'année.

44. **Kew Gardens,** le jardin botanique de Londres, mérite une visite surtout au printemps quand les fleurs font un beau tableau.

BILDERVERZEICHNIS

Die Zahlen entsprechen denjenigen auf den folgenden Seiten

Titelbild und 45. **Die Abtei von Westminster** ist das berühmteste Gebäude Englands und enthält die Gräber und Denkmäler von vielen hervorragenden Engländern. Hier befinden sich das Grab des Unbekannten Soldaten und der uralte Krönungsstuhl.

1 und 2. **Sankt Pauls Dom** krönt Ludgate Hill in der Innenstadt. Die frühere Kirche wurde durch den Grossen Brand im Jahre 1666 zerstört. Nelson und Wellington sind in der Gruft begraben. Die Kuppel, die die bekannte Flüstergalerie enthält, ist über 110 Meter hoch.

3. **Der Southwarker Dom** stammt aus dem 13. Jahrhundert. In der Nähe des Doms stand einst das berühmte Globe Theater von Shakespeare.

4 und 5. **Tower Bridge.** Diese auffallende Brücke wird geöffnet, um die Durchfahrt von grossen Schiffen in den Pool of London zu ermöglichen.

6. **Der Tower of London.** Seit über 1000 Jahren wird hier Geschichte gemacht. Viele berühmte Personen wurden früher in dieser Festung eingekerkert und auch hingerichtet.

7. **Die „Beefeaters"** oder Yeomen Warders, die noch ihre malerische Tudoruniform tragen, bewachen den Tower, wo die königlichen Krönungsinsignien aufbewahrt werden.

8. Jedes Jahr im Monat November findet das **Festzug des Lord Mayor statt.** Das Festzug is eines der farbenprächtigen Ereignisse Londons.

9. **Die Royal Exchange** (die Börse), rechts, und die Bank von England. Die Bank wurde in den dreissiger Jahren wiederaufgebaut.

10. **Lincoln's Inn Fields.** Dieser Platz ist von prächtigen und angenehmen Häusern umgeben, die aus den 17. und 18. Jahrhunderten stammen.

11. **St. Mary le Strand** ist eine der zwei Kirchen, die auf Inselgrundstücken im Strand stehen. Im Hintergrund sieht man St. Clement Danes, die als R.A.F. Kirche wiederaufgebaut wurde.

12 und 13. **Das Parlamentsgebäude** schliesst einen Teil des mittelalterlichen Westminsterpalasts ein. Das im Weltkrieg zerstörte Unterhaus wurde im Jahre 1950 wiederaufgebaut.

14. **Die Embankment** (Ufereinfassung), wo seit 1878 die uralte ägyptische Obelisk „Cleopatras Nadel" steht.

15. **Die Themse,** stromabwärts. Waterloo Bridge im Vordergrund ist eine der schönsten Brücken, die den Strom überspannen.

16. **Vom Vorhof der Festival Gardens** hat man einen schönen Blick auf den Strom. Im Vordergrund steht Waterloo Bridge, die zwischen 1937 und 1944 wiederaufgebaut wurde.

17. **Die Themse,** stromaufwärts. Im Hintergrund rechts befindet sich das Parlamentsgebäude und gegenüber die County Hall, in deren Nähe das Nationaltheater gebaut werden soll.

18, 19 und 20. **Trafalgar Square** zieht tausende von Besuchern an, entweder um die Tauben zu füttern oder die riesige Säule zu bewundern, worauf eine Statue von Lord Nelson steht.

21. **Whitehall** führt von Trafalgar Square nach Westminster. Viele prächtige Regierungsgebäude erheben sich in der Nähe des Zenotaphs, den Gefallenen beider Weltkriege gewidmet.

22. **County Hall,** die Zentrale des Londoner Grafschaftsrats (London County Council), enthält eine grosse Ratsstube und einen ovalen Versammlungssaal.

23. **Admiralty Arch,** im Jahre 1910 gebaut als einen Teil des nationalen Denkmals an die Königin Viktoria, befindet sich am. Ende des Malls.

24. **Belgrave Square,** wo die Häuser ihre schöne Vorderseite aus dem 18. Jahrhundert noch haben.

25. **No. 10 Downing Street** in der Nähe von Whitehall ist der Amtssitz des Premier Ministers und ist wohl das berühmteste Haus in London.

26. **Buckingham Palace** ist seit der Regierung Georgs des Dritten die Hauptresidenz der königlichen Familie. Dieser Ort ist ein besonderer Anziehungspunkt.

27. **Eine Abteilung Lifeguards** auf ihren staatlichen Rossen verlässt den Palast bei einer Feierprobe.

28. **Die Musik der Guards** am Eingang des Palastes.

29. **Ein Feldwebel der Guards** wechselt die Wache.

30. **Ein Schutzmann zu Pferd** vor dem Palast.

31. **Eine Schildwache der Lifeguards** zu Pferd an Horse Guards. Das prächtige Aussehen dieser Soldaten wird von jedem bewundert.

32. **Die Fahnenparade** (Trooping of the Colour). Der Reihe nach hat jedes Regiment der „Brigade of Guards" die Ehre, im Monat Juni mit seiner eigenen Fahne vor der Königin Parade zu halten.

33. **The Mall** bildet einen Bestandteil des Denkmals an die Königin Viktoria und ist eine der breitesten Strassen von London.

34. **Leicester Square** befindet sich im belebtesten Stadtviertel. Theater, Kinos und Restaurants umgeben den Platz.

35. **Piccadilly Circus** ist der verkehrsreichste Punkt Londons und am Abend leuchtet eine zahlreiche elektrische Lichtreklame auf.

36. **Die Statue von Eros** steht in der Mitte des Platzes. Darunter befindet sich eine der belebtesten Stationen der Untergrundbahn.

37. **Ein Strassenhändler.** Sein Karren ist mit allerlei Obst und Gemüse beladen.

38. **Die Chelsea Pensioners.** Diese alten Soldaten wohnen im Royal Hospital. Sie tragen einen roten Frack, worauf sie sehr stolz sind.

39. **Ein Pflasterkünstler.** Solche Künstler, die mit Pastellstift arbeiten, haben oft beachtliche Geschicklichkeit.

40. **Ein „Beefeater" und ein Feldwebel der Guards** im Tower von London.

41. **St. James's Park** dehnt sich vom Palast bis zur Whitehall aus. Darin liegt ein kleiner aber schöner See, wo allerlei Wasservögel ein Heim finden.

42. **Regents Park,** wo Tiere aus allen Ländern zu sehen sind.

43. **Die „Serpentine"** ist der See, der Hyde Park mit Kensington Gardens verbindet. Hier kann man das ganze Jahr hindurch baden.

44. **Kew Gardens,** den botanischen Garten von London, sollte man besuchen, vor allem im Frühling, wo die Blumen am schönsten sind.



THE CITY OF LONDON, as distinct from the Metropolitan District, is only a square mile in area, but within its boundaries are to be found some of the most famous landmarks in the capital. ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL (1) stands on the site of former Saxon and Norman churches. The latter was destroyed in the Great Fire and the present building, completed in 1710, is the work of the eminent architect Sir Christopher Wren. Londoners have a particular affection for St. Paul's which is the largest Protestant church in England. The 365-ft. high dome, containing the remarkable Whispering Gallery, is a prominent landmark towering above the many-storied buildings which line the river bank (2). In the crypt are buried Nelson and Wellington.

On the southern bank of the Thames, opposite the City, stands SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL (3), dedicated to St. Saviour. Parts of this church date from the thirteenth century. In the borough of Southwark too was situated the Globe Theatre where many of Shakespeare's plays were first performed. The theatre was unfortunately burned down in 1613.

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3



London's river, the Thames, never fails to provide a varied and interesting picture for the sightseer. TOWER BRIDGE (4 and 5), the most easterly across the river was built in 1894. Its upper span is over 150 ft. high. The lower bascules can be raised to permit the passage of tall vessels. The pleasantly proportioned towers are of steel faced with granite and Portland stone. Below the bridge great docks and wharves extend eastwards and ships from every corner of the world bring their cargoes to this great port.

For nearly a thousand years history has been made in the TOWER OF LONDON (6). For many years the Tower was a royal residence and also a State prison where many famous and infamous men and women were imprisoned. The security of the Tower is mainly the responsibility of the Yeoman Warders, or "Beefeaters" as they are popularly called, who still wear their picturesque Tudor uniform (7). The Crown Jewels and Royal Regalia are kept in the Wakefield Tower.

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5	7



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M

The LORD MAYOR'S SHOW, which celebrates the election of the new Lord Mayor of London, takes place annually in November. It is one of London's most colourful pageants, and each year the procession has a different 'theme'. The Lord Mayor rides in a gilded coach, drawn by a team of splendid horses.

The BANK OF ENGLAND and the ROYAL EXCHANGE (9) occupy prominent sites in the heart of the City. The Bank (*on the left*) was rebuilt in the 1930's but retains its former protective wall. The present building of the Royal Exchange, in front of which is an equestrian statue of Wellington, was opened by Queen Victoria in 1844.

Many of the houses in LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS (10) are excellent examples of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century domestic architecture. Close to Temple Bar, the boundary of the City of London, two fine churches occupy island sites in the Strand (11). The nearer is ST. MARY LE STRAND, built in Baroque style by James Gibbs. The church in the background, ST. CLEMENT DANES, now the R.A.F. Church, was completed in the seventeenth century and its tower contains the bells of the nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons say the bells of St. Clement's".

8	10
9	11





The HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (12 and 13) were completed a century ago and incorporate a part of the medieval Palace of Westminster. The view from the river is particularly imposing. Flying from the Victoria Tower the Union Jack indicates that the "House" is sitting. The Clock Tower, which contains the hour-bell called "Big Ben", is known the world over. Through the 323-ft. high Victoria Tower the Sovereign passes on the occasion of a Royal Opening of Parliament. The House of Commons was destroyed in 1941 but has been rebuilt in a very similar style. Westminster Hall with its magnificent hammerbeam roof was the scene of some of the most notable trials in British history. Sir Thomas More, Guy Fawkes and Charles I were all condemned here. In more recent times it has been the scene of the lying in state of Edward VII, George V and George VI.

On the riverside promenade known as the EMBANKMENT (14) stands "Cleopatra's Needle", an ancient Egyptian obelisk erected here in 1878. It is 68 ft. high and weighs 180 tons. The two buildings facing the Embankment Gardens are Shell-Mex House, with the largest public clock in London, and the Savoy Hotel.

13
12
14

The THAMES (15) brings to the capital both prosperity and beauty. The broad sweep of the river downstream, with the fine dome of St. Paul's towering majestically over the busy scene, makes an impressive picture. Of the numerous bridges which cross the Thames the rebuilt Waterloo Bridge (*in the foreground*) is one of the most graceful. Between Waterloo and Blackfriars Bridges moored ships serve as headquarters for volunteer naval organizations. Captain Scott's polar expedition ship *Discovery* is also berthed near by.

On the South Bank stands London's largest concert hall, the Royal Festival Hall, constructed in 1951 for the Festival of Britain. Its forecourt forms a riverside promenade, some 560 yards long, and from here there is a fine view of the river (16). Beyond Festival Pier is the graceful span of Waterloo Bridge which was rebuilt between 1937 and 1944.

The vista of the river in a westerly direction is even more impressive (17). Beyond the railway bridge are Westminster and Lambeth Bridges with the Houses of Parliament on the north and County Hall on the south banks. Adjoining the latter is the site for a National Theatre.

15
17
16
overleaf
18









Sooner or later every visitor finds his way to TRAFALGAR SQUARE, a general view of which appears on the previous page. Surmounting the imposing column, a copy of one of the Corinthian columns in the Temple of Mars at Rome, is the 17-ft. statue of Lord Nelson. The total height of the monument is 184 ft. On the pedestal are bronze reliefs, cast from captured French cannon, representing Nelson's most famous victories. The bronze lions are the work of Landseer. On the north side of the square are the National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery and in the north-east corner the well-known church of ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS (19).

Of course, the real attraction of Trafalgar Square is the pigeons (20). Huge flocks of these birds, seemingly with insatiable appetites, people the square and are so very tame that they will readily alight on an outstretched arm or even on an unsuspecting head.

The broad highway of WHITEHALL (21), leading from Trafalgar Square to Westminster, is flanked by many large government buildings. In the centre of the roadway stands the Cenotaph, the memorial to the fallen of both world wars.

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19
21

ANNO: DECIMO: EDWARDI: SEPTIMI: REGIS:
VICTORIÆ: REGINÆ: CIVES: GRATISSIMI: MDCCCCX:

London is particularly rich in varied architectural styles, of which the four pictures on this page are an excellent illustration. COUNTY HALL (22), the headquarters of the London County Council, has an impressive riverside frontage. Completed in 1933, the building contains a large council chamber and an elliptical conference hall.

Adjoining the Admiralty, of which it forms a part, ADMIRALTY ARCH (23) was erected in 1910 at the Trafalgar Square end of the Mall as part of the national memorial to Queen Victoria. This memorial included the refronting of Buckingham Palace, the construction of the Mall and the erection of the statue outside the Palace.

The houses of many of London's squares no longer serve their original purpose as family residences, but some, such as this handsome terrace in fashionable BELGRAVE SQUARE (24), nevertheless have retained their original pleasing façades.

The most famous house in London is undoubtedly No. 10 DOWNING STREET (25), the official residence of the Prime Minister. The house, like its neighbour No. 11 where resides the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has a deceptively unpretentious exterior.

22	24
23	25



The Royal Standard flying over BUCKINGHAM PALACE (26) is the sign that the Queen is in residence. This eighteenth-century house was purchased by George III in 1762, rebuilt later by Nash and since 1837 has been continuously used as the official London residence of the sovereign. Facing the Palace at the end of the broad Mall stands the statue of Queen Victoria.

The Brigade of Guards comprises the Household Cavalry and the five regiments of Foot-guards. There is no finer sight in London than a detachment of Life Guards or Royal Horse Guards (27), perfectly turned out on their magnificent horses, forming a personal escort to the Queen, to other members of the Royal Family and to distinguished visitors from abroad, on the occasion of a ceremonial procession. Few can fail to be thrilled by the stirring music of a Guards' band (28) marching out of the Palace gates.

The posting of a relief sentry (29) is a piece of traditional ceremonial which never fails to arouse the interest of the visitor, and whenever crowds gather at the Palace gates there one will find the mounted men of the Metropolitan Police (30), ever ready to exercise gentle but firm control.

26 28
27 29 30







Between Whitehall and St. James's Park is HORSE GUARDS, once a guard-house for the royal palace of Whitehall which has now practically disappeared. A guard of the Household Cavalry is mounted here each morning (31). To the rear of the building a passage leads to the open space bordering the park and known as Horse Guards' Parade. Every year in June the ceremony of Trooping the Colour is carried out in celebration of the Queen's birthday and in the presence of Her Majesty. The military taking part are the Brigade of Guards, each regiment in turn having the honour of "trooping" its own colour which is carried by a second-lieutenant. After a combined march-past the Queen takes her place at the head of her Guards and leads them from the parade ground. In the view above (32) Her Majesty, preceded by her personal escort and followed by other members of the Royal Family is seen arriving for the ceremony. This event is perhaps the finest spectacle to be seen in London each year and attracts great numbers of spectators.

31 32

MECCA DANCING
KEN MACKINTOSH
THEATRE
BLUE BOAR INN

THE MALL (33), a broad tree-lined thoroughfare, leads from Trafalgar Square to Buckingham Palace, in front of which, surmounted by the winged figure of "Victory", stands the white marble memorial to Queen Victoria which was unveiled in 1911.

Coventry Street leads from Piccadilly to LEICESTER SQUARE (34) which was first laid out in the middle of the seventeenth century. This oasis in the midst of London's busy traffic is flanked by restaurants, cinemas and theatres. A copy of Shakespeare's statue in Westminster Abbey stands in the centre of the garden and at the four corners are busts of former residents of the square—Reynolds and Hogarth, the painters; Hunter, the surgeon; and Newton, the scientist.

PICCADILLY CIRCUS (35) has often been called the hub of the Commonwealth. This is London's theatreland and at night it is ablaze with electric signs of all kinds. Beneath the Circus lies one of the busiest stations of London's underground railway network. In the centre of the Circus stands the bronze statue of Eros, erected in 1893 in memory of the philanthropic Earl of Shaftesbury.

33	35
34	36



RUM CONDIDIT CAROLUS SECUNDUS



On this page are depicted four of the many different characters who are to be found in London Town. The coster (37) with his barrow laden with fruit and vegetables is frequently to be heard crying his wares in the streets. Sometimes he is accused of causing obstruction, frequently he is moved on by a sympathetic but firm policeman, but rarely does he lose his habitual cheery demeanour.

The Chelsea Pensioners (38), as they are familiarly called, are old or invalid soldiers of the Royal Hospital. This institution was founded by Charles II and was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. Some say that Nell Gwynn was responsible for its foundation but there is little evidence to support this contention. The dress uniform of the pensioners is a distinctive bright scarlet frock-coat and they are often to be seen as guests at various military functions. On the anniversary of Charles II's entry into London in 1660 a ceremony takes place in the central courtyard where the King's statue stands. This statue by Grinling Gibbons depicts Charles in the uniform of a Roman general.

Pavement artists (39), working in crayon on the sidewalks, are still to be found in the streets of London. Their work is often of a high standard and passers-by express their appreciation of the artist's endeavours by throwing coins into his hat. The fourth picture (40) shows us two familiar figures of the Tower of London. The Yeoman Warder (*on the left*) is here photographed in company with a guards serjeant in his magnificent full-dress uniform.

There are many other characters who help to give London its unique personality. Some, like the shoe-black, once a familiar figure in the streets of the capital, have alas almost disappeared. Others, however, are still with us; the pearly "kings and queens" who still hold their festivals and incidentally do a great deal for deserving charities; the porters at Covent Garden, who can balance a surprising number of round baskets on their heads; the impassive commissionaires outside hotels, restaurants, cinemas and theatres; the top-hatted bank messengers hurrying busily through the City streets; the "wonderful" London policemen, the admiration of visitors from all over the world. All these and many more are the real Londoners, without whom the capital would lack its true character.

37	39
38	40

The open spaces of London provide a welcome contrast to the great built-up areas. One of the most delightful of London's "lungs" is ST. JAMES'S PARK (41) which extends from Buckingham Palace to Whitehall. Its principal feature is a small but attractive lake where all kinds of aquatic birds find a home.

REGENT'S PARK (42), like St. James's, was designed by the great architect Nash who was also responsible for many of the Classical terraces which border the park. In summer open-air performances of Shakespeare's plays are given in the natural amphitheatre. One section of the park forms the Zoological Gardens where a comprehensive collection from all parts of the world is displayed.

Hyde Park, the largest of London's public parks, and Kensington Gardens, formerly part of the Royal Palace of Kensington, are linked by the SERPENTINE (43) where boating and bathing may both be enjoyed. KEW GARDENS (44), 288 acres in extent, are devoted to the practical development of botany, horticulture and forestry. In Spring especially they are a delightful picture with thousands of daffodils, crocuses and bluebells.

41	43
42	44

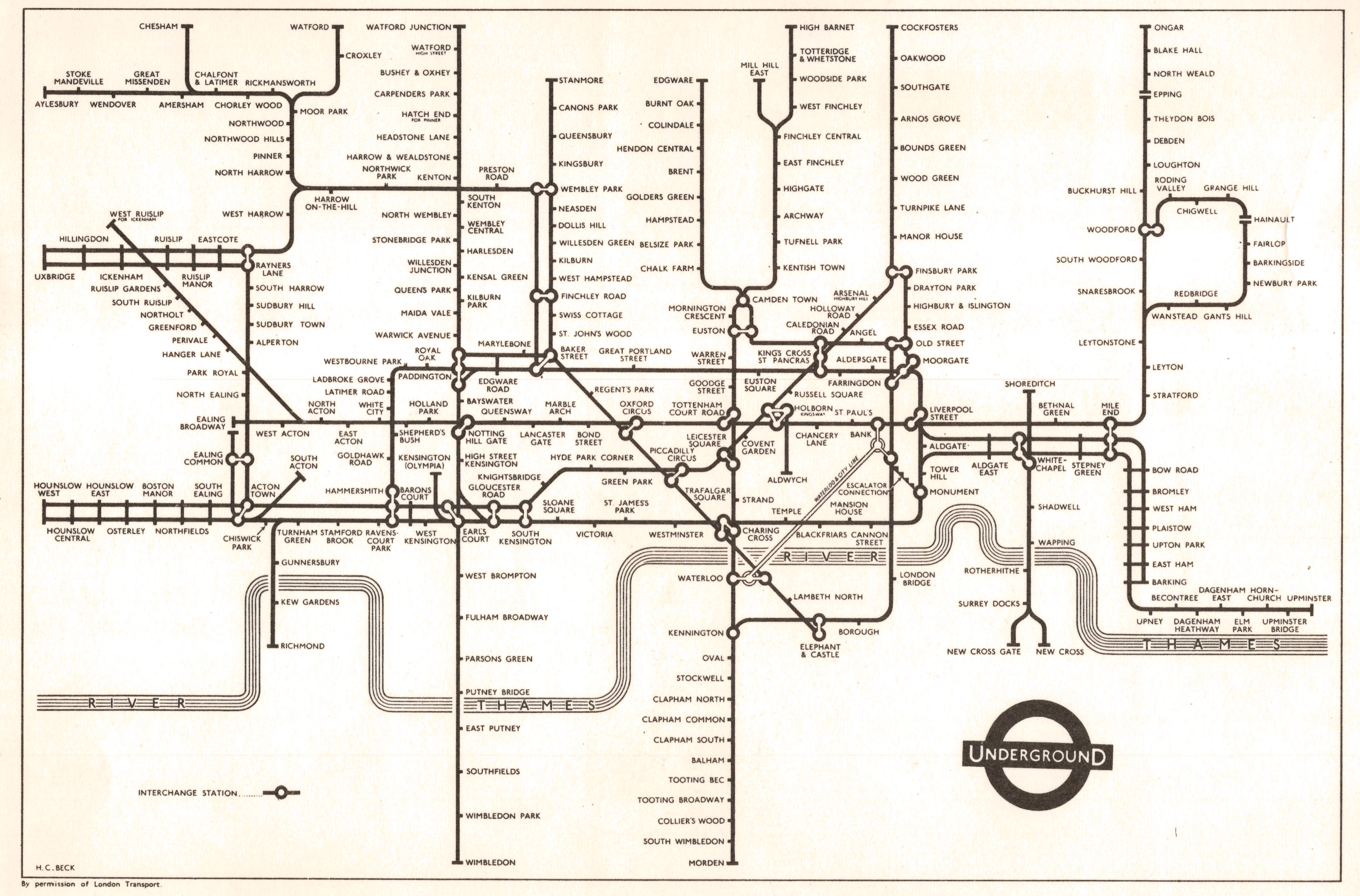


The last picture is significantly of Westminster Abbey, the one historic building to which every visitor sooner or later is drawn. A few words about the Abbey would perhaps not be out of place here. Founded by Edward the Confessor in 1050, the Abbey was a Benedictine monastery until the Dissolution. The present building dates largely from the time of Henry III who began to rebuild the church, a task which lasted nearly 300 years. The West Towers were added in the eighteenth century. Since William I almost every English monarch has been crowned in this great church, which contains the tombs and memorials of many of Britain's most eminent citizens. One of the greatest treasures of the Abbey is the oaken Coronation Chair made for Edward I in 1300. Underneath it rests the Stone of Scone on which kings of Scotland were once crowned. Near the West Door of the Abbey the Unknown Warrior lies in a simple grave. His tomb symbolizes the alliance of the three great allies of World War I; the coffin was made of English oak, buried in French soil and covered with Belgian marble. On a column near by hangs the American Congressional Medal which was laid on the tomb in 1921 by General Pershing.

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